# Latin American *Olim / Olim* from Latin America, 1949-1919

**Sebastian Klor**

## Abstract

This article examines the case of immigrants arriving to Israel from various countries in Latin America between 1919 and 1949, using a variety of quantitative and qualitative sources. Data was retrieved from sources such as: reports, publications, press clippings, memos, assessments, studies, letters, memoirs and oral documentation. "Personal stories" of the immigrant or immigrant groups serve as the central axis of the article. Referring to the individual immigrant as an independent analytical category allows me to reveal the full range of primary relationships and motives of these immigrants as they are discovered in various paradigmatic cases, representing the different groups who took part in the Aliya from Latin America. The individual, unique dimension, combined with the quantitative-general dimension, very important in itself, puts in proper perspective the two research methods, the quantitative and qualitative. This methodology allows me to distinctively trace different issues concerning the scope of immigration, its motives and its socio-demographic composition.

**Keywords:** Aliya, Olim, Latin American Jewry, Zionism, Israel, Kibbutz

# Ethnic Migration in comparative perspective: A Case Study of Jewish migration from Uruguay to Israel and other countries, 1948-2010

**Maya Shorer-kaplan**

## Abstract

The present study compares migration patterns and trends amongst Jews from Uruguay. Migrations to Israel and a variety of other destination countries were examined. A conceptual multivariate comparative approach was developed. We examine the predictive background factors of migrant versus non-migrant population; of immigration to Israel versus migrants to other countries; and of migrants staying in Israel versus repeated migration from Israel to other countries. Within this framework, the impact of demographic, economic, social, cultural and educational characteristics is evaluated. The status of Israel as a destination country in the framework of global migration is a key issue, namely its place as a symbolic-cultural center amongst alternative migration streams. The study is based on an on-line sample collected in 2010. The sample includes 1,796 respondents, of which 993 full questionnaires served as the basis for the current article. Validity of the sample was checked against Israel Central Bureau of Statistics data on immigrants from Uruguay, and was found well representative. The current case study of the Jewish population from Uruguay includes migration waves spread over 62 years and a population currently residing in Israel, other Latin American countries, the United States, Europe, Asia, as well as some return migrants to Uruguay. The current comparative analysis of these sub-populations constitutes an experimental test of patterns and trends of contemporary ethnic migration flows.

# The dropout phenomenon and the immigration policy of the israeli government regarding the sovuet jews in the 1970's and 1980's

**Itzhak Mualem**

## Abstract

This paper discusses the approach and policies of the Israeli government in regards to the dropout phenomenon of Soviet Jews, which took place in the 1970s and 1980s. The campaign against the dropout phenomenon took many forms. The Israeli government could not ignore the impact of this phenomenon on Jewish immigration destinations in the Jewish world. For years, this phenomenon grew, and Israel could not reduce its scope, nor control the direction of immigration to Israel, even though these Jews had left the USSR through exit visas to Israel, since they then immigrated to other Western countries. The Zionist movement and the State of Israel had a clear interest to increase the rate of immigration, but were aware that not all Jews wished to immigrate to Israel but rather to change one diaspora for another. This reality dictated the Israeli government's concession conduct in the 1970s. But in the late 1980s and early 1990s, when the opportunity arose to bring hundreds of thousands of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel, the Israeli government acted out of a rational decision to strengthen the State of Israel at the expense of Soviet Jews' emigration freedom.

The campaign against the dropout phenomenon expressed the dilemmas existing within the immigration policy of the Israeli government. On the one hand, there exists a desire to bring all the Jews of the world to Israel and to turn Israel into "a State of all its Jews," while on the other hand, there is a tendency within the Jewish people for a continued Jewish existence in the Diaspora, which affects the pace and immigration direction within the Jewish world.

**Keywords**: foreign policy, neoliberalism, realism, *Aliyah*, immigration, dropout

# הבדלים תרבותיים בעמדות כלפי נכות פיזית בישראל בין "צברים" ועולים ממדינות בריה"מ

## יואב ברגמן ואלה קורן

### תקציר

המחקר הנוכחי בדק הבדלים בעמדות כלפי נכות פיזית בין ישראלים "צברים", שנולדו בארץ, לבין עולים ממדינות חבר העמים, והתמקד בתפקידם של משתנים סוציו-תרבותיים, אישיותיים, ורצייה חברתית. 152 נבדקים שנולדו בישראל ו- 105 עולים ממדינות חבר העמים מילאו שאלון הבודק עמדות כלפי נכים, שאלון Big Five, ושאלון Marlowe-Crowne הבודק רצייה חברתית. מהתוצאות ניתן לראות שעמדותיהם של ילידי הארץ היו חיוביות יותר מאלה של העולים. בנוסף לכך, בעוד שהמשתנים האישיותיים ניבאו עמדות כלפי נכים בקרב ילידי ישראל, הם כמעט ולא השפיעו על קבוצת העולים, שבה המנבאים העיקריים היו גורמי הרצייה החברתית.

**מילות מפתח**: עמדות, תרבות, מוגבלות, גורמי אישיות, רציות חברתית

# Migration and Subjective Poverty in Sending Countries: An Analysis of the Egyptian Case

**Yehudit Kahn, Yovav Eshet, Nir Billfeld**

## Abstract

Migration has traditionally been used as a survival strategy in times of financial crisis; however, a debate exists as to whether migration influences poverty on the individual level. Beyond mere short-term survival, migration can be seen as a deliberate choice to improve livelihoods (Bebbington, 1999) through accumulation of both financial and human capital. The current study investigates the link between migration and poverty in household survey data collected in Egypt. Our objectives were to analyze the influence of past subjective poverty on migration choice and to determine the impact of migration on current subjective poverty perception. Using a simultaneous bivariate ordered probit model to evaluate the impact of past poverty on migration status, we first found that poorer individuals in Egypt tend to migrate more than others. Migration also affects current poverty in Egypt as migration improved migrant's financial situation. However, while migration has some influence on subjective poverty, past poverty has a strong positive effect on current poverty, confirming the existence of a poverty cycle.

**Keywords:** migration, subjective poverty, Egypt, choice removal

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# African Asylum Seekers in Israel - Six Genres of Discourse within One Debate

## Roni Mikel Arieli

## Abstract

This article deals with the multifaceted discourse taking place in Israel regarding the struggle of African asylum seekers for recognition. Since the arrival of asylum seekers in Israel during the early 2000, a complex discourse appeared in the media, academic and public arenas, characterized by a dichotomous rhetoric. On the one hand, opponents of the new immigrants used the word "infiltration" in order to describe their arrival based on terms of demography, security and threat. On the other hand, the supporters used the terms "asylum seekers" and "refugees" in order to provide legal legitimacy for those immigrants arrival to Israel. Our research focuses on a review of online news sites, television news stories, opinion articles, and protocols of political discussions which are relevant to this analysis. By analyzing these sources, this article reveals six relevant discourse genres (besides legal discourse): demographic, health, security, internal security, economic, and humanitarian.

**Keywords:** shelter seekers, refugees, infiltrates, discourse, demography, security, health, humanitarianism

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# Tel-Aviv-South: No man's land or the first African Republic in Zion

## Dan Soen and Mally Shechory Bitton

## Abstract

The article deals with a problem occupying the bublic debate in Israel since 2010 - The difficult, often bitter and violent relationships between the Jewish inhabitants of the Old Bus Station neighbourhood of Tel-Aviv and its African (mostly Sudanese and Aritrean) residents.

The paper is based on asample of 172 Jewish inhabitants aged 18-75. It focuses on two issues: (1) To what extent do the Jewish inhabitants feel threatened professionally by the African residents? Do they constitute a threat to the Jewish character of the State of Israel? (2) To what extent do the Jewish inhabitants feel personally threatened by the African residents?

The article deals with the symbolic threat prevalent in the neighbourhood, the fear of threat, the fear of victimization, the fear of crime and psychological distree. It analyzes the findings in detail.

**Keywords**: asylum seekers migrants, infiltrators, foreign workers, national identity, xenophobia, symbolic threat, economic threat,  perceived risk, victimization

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# Economic and social regulation of Israel's immigration policy: The court as a central player in the regulatory arena

## Ori Arbel-Ganz and Adi Binhas

## Abstract

This paper addresses the Supreme Court's involvement of in the field of immigration, as one of the players that affect public policy. Our contention is that due to lack of consistent government policy in this field, the Supreme Court, acting as the High Court of Justice (HCJ), has become the one that formulates the regulation policy of immigration to Israel. Whereas the government has somewhat dealt with economic regulation of immigrants' labor, the HCJ, through social regulation, has been called upon to balance aspects that are rooted in the workers-immigrants' foreignness. Because of the HCJ's status in Israeli democracy, and its constitutional power vis-à-vis the government, its involvement (or the option to petition it) has become central to the development of the regulatory policy of immigration to Israel and the balance of its economic and social aspects.

The paper presents three issues in which the government has outlined vague policies that do not coincide with other values that it espouses, or has deliberately chosen to ignore the situation and not to outline a comprehensive policy. HCJ was involved in all three cases, if not always by rulings; even petitions to the HCJ produce policy changes. The rulings that were made instructed policymakers to change the existing regulation/ordinance and to comply with other policies that placed preservation of immigrants' rights in the center. The first case was the "Gedera-Hadera Regulation", the second case was the "Pregnant Foreign Worker", and the third case was the "Binding Arrangement". Based on the terms 'social regulation' and 'economic regulation', the paper describes the HCJ's effect on immigration policy in these cases.

**Keywords**: economic regulation, social regulation, policymaking, immigration policy, High Court of Justice

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